

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION**

**FILED**

May 15, 2024

CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

**ROBERT M. CASILLAS,  
TDCJ No. 02262003,**

**Petitioner,**

**v.**

**BOBBY LUMPKIN, Director,  
Texas Department of Criminal Justice,  
Correctional Institutions Division,**

**Respondent.**

BY: NM  
DEPUTY

**CIVIL NO. SA-23-CA-0889-OLG**

## MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Before the Court are *pro se* Petitioner Robert M. Casillas's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (ECF No. 8) and Memorandum in Support (ECF No. 9), Respondent Bobby Lumpkin's Answer (ECF No. 17), and Petitioner's Reply (ECF No. 20) thereto. In his § 2254 petition, Petitioner challenges the constitutionality of his 2019 state court conviction for possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver, arguing, among other things, that (1) he received ineffective assistance from his trial and appellate counsel, (2) he was deprived of his due process and free speech rights, and (3) he was the victim of misconduct by the prosecution. In his answer, Respondent contends Petitioner's federal habeas petition should be dismissed with prejudice as untimely.

Having carefully considered the record and pleadings submitted by both parties, the Court agrees with Respondent that Petitioner's allegations are barred from federal habeas review by the one-year statute of limitations embodied in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1). Thus, for the reasons discussed below, the Court concludes Petitioner is not entitled to federal habeas corpus relief or a certificate of appealability.

## **I. Procedural History**

In May 2019, a Bexar County jury convicted Petitioner of possession of a controlled substance with intent to deliver (enhanced) and sentenced him to forty-two years of imprisonment. *State v. Casillas*, No. 2019CR1399 (399th Dist. Ct., Bexar Cnty., Tex. May 1, 2019).<sup>1</sup> The Texas Fourth Court of Appeals affirmed his conviction on direct appeal. *Casillas v. State*, No. 04-19-00314-CR, 2020 WL 2441432 (Tex. App.—San Antonio, May 13, 2020, no. pet.).<sup>2</sup> Petitioner did not file a petition for discretionary review (PDR) with the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals despite being granted an extension of time to file one by November 6, 2020.<sup>3</sup>

Instead, Petitioner challenged the constitutionality of his state court conviction by filing an application for state habeas corpus relief on July 8, 2021, at the earliest.<sup>4</sup> *Ex parte Casillas*, No. 92,918-01 (Tex. Crim. App.).<sup>5</sup> The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals dismissed this application a month later as noncompliant under Tex. R. App. P. 73.2.<sup>6</sup> Petitioner then filed a second state habeas application challenging his underlying conviction on September 7, 2021, which was eventually denied by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals with a written order on November 9, 2022. *Ex parte Casillas*, No. 92,918-02 (Tex. Crim. App.).<sup>7</sup> Thereafter, Petitioner placed the instant federal habeas petition in the prison mail system on November 2, 2023.<sup>8</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> ECF No. 18-1 at 86-87 (Judgment).

<sup>2</sup> ECF No. 18-10.

<sup>3</sup> See <http://www.search.txcourts.gov>, search for “Casillas, Robert” last visited May 15, 2024.

<sup>4</sup> Because of Petitioner’s *pro se* status, the prison mailbox rule applies to his state habeas applications. *Richards v. Thaler*, 710 F.3d 573, 579 (5th Cir. 2013) (extending mailbox rule to state habeas application delivered to prison authorities for mailing).

<sup>5</sup> ECF No. 18-25 at 4-20.

<sup>6</sup> ECF No. 18-26.

<sup>7</sup> ECF Nos. 18-35 at 4-24 (application); 18-38 (action taken); and 18-39 (order).

<sup>8</sup> ECF No. 8 at 46.

## **II. Timeliness Analysis**

Respondent contends Petitioner's federal habeas petition is barred by the one-year limitation period of 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). Section 2244(d) provides, in relevant part, that:

(1) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the latest of—

(A) the date on which the judgment became final by the conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review.

In this case, Petitioner's conviction became final no later than November 6, 2020, when the time for filing a PDR with the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals actually expired. *See Roberts v. Cockrell*, 319 F.3d 690, 694 (5th Cir. 2003) (holding that, when the petitioner has halted the review process, "the conviction becomes final when the time for seeking further direct review in the state court expires."); *Brown v. Thaler*, 455 Fed. App'x 401, 405 (5th Cir. 2011) (unpublished) (noting that a conviction becomes final for a petitioner who has been granted an extension to file a PDR, but who fails to file the PDR, on the date on which the petitioner could no longer seek direct review).

As a result, the limitations period under § 2244(d) for filing a federal habeas petition challenging his underlying conviction and sentence expired a year later on Monday, November 8, 2021.<sup>9</sup> Because Petitioner did not file his § 2254 petition until November 2, 2023—almost two years after the limitations period expired—his petition is barred by the one-year statute of limitations unless it is subject to either statutory or equitable tolling.

---

<sup>9</sup> Because the end of the limitations period fell on a Saturday, the limitations period continued to run until the following Monday. *See Flanagan v. Johnson*, 154 F.3d 196, 202 (5th Cir. 1998) (finding Rule 6(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure applies to computation of AEDPA's limitations period).

**A. Statutory Tolling**

Petitioner does not satisfy any of the statutory tolling provisions found under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1). There has been no showing of an impediment created by the state government that violated the Constitution or federal law which prevented Petitioner from filing a timely petition. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(B). There has also been no showing of a newly recognized constitutional right upon which the petition is based, and there is no indication that the claims could not have been discovered earlier through the exercise of due diligence. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1)(C)-(D).

Petitioner is, however, entitled to statutory tolling under 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). Section 2244(d)(2) provides that “[t]he time during which a properly filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment or claim is pending shall not be counted toward any period of limitation under this subsection.” As discussed previously, Petitioner challenged the instant conviction by filing two *pro se* state habeas applications. Only the second of Petitioner’s state habeas applications entitles him to tolling.

Petitioner’s first application, dismissed as noncompliant by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, does not toll the one-year limitations period because it was improperly filed. *See Artuz v. Bennett*, 531 U.S. 4, 8 (2000) ( “[A]n application is ‘properly filed’ when its delivery and acceptance are in compliance with the applicable laws and rules governing filings.”). But Petitioner’s second application—filed on September 7, 2021, and eventually denied in a written order by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals on November 9, 2022—tollled the limitations period for a total of 429 days, making Petitioner’s federal petition due January 11, 2023. Again, Petitioner did not file the instant § 2254 petition until November 2, 2023, still almost ten months too late.

## **B. Equitable Tolling**

In some cases, the limitations period may be subject to equitable tolling. The Supreme Court has made clear that a federal habeas corpus petitioner may avail himself of the doctrine of equitable tolling “only if he shows (1) that he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and (2) that some extraordinary circumstance stood in his way and prevented timely filing.” *McQuiggin v. Perkins*, 569 U.S. 383, 391 (2013) (citing *Holland v. Florida*, 560 U.S. 631, 649 (2010)). However, equitable tolling is only available in cases presenting “rare and exceptional circumstances,” *United States v. Riggs*, 314 F.3d 796, 799 (5th Cir. 2002), and is “not intended for those who sleep on their rights.” *Manning v. Epps*, 688 F.3d 177, 183 (5th Cir. 2012).

Neither Petitioner’s reply brief nor his § 2254 petition provide an argument for equitably tolling the limitations period in this case. Even with the benefit of liberal construction, Petitioner has provided no reasonable justification to this Court for the application of equitable tolling, as a petitioner’s ignorance of the law, lack of legal training or representation, and unfamiliarity with the legal process do not rise to the level of a rare or exceptional circumstance which would warrant equitable tolling of the limitations period. *U.S. v. Petty*, 530 F.3d 361, 365-66 (5th Cir. 2008); *see also Sutton v. Cain*, 722 F.3d 312, 316-17 (5th Cir. 2013) (a garden variety claim of excusable neglect does not warrant equitable tolling).

Moreover, Petitioner fails to demonstrate that he has been pursuing his rights diligently. Petitioner’s conviction became final in November 2020, yet Petitioner did not execute his first state habeas corpus application challenging the underlying conviction until July 2021. This delay alone weighs against a finding of diligence. *See Stroman v. Thaler*, 603 F.3d 299, 302 (5th Cir. 2010) (affirming the denial of equitable tolling where the petitioner had waited seven months to file his state application). Petitioner also fails to explain why he waited almost an

entire year after the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals denied his second state habeas application in November 2022 before filing the instant federal petition in this Court.

Consequently, because Petitioner fails to assert any specific facts showing that he was prevented, despite the exercise of due diligence on his part, from timely filing his federal habeas corpus petition in this Court, his petition is untimely and barred by § 2244(d)(1).

### **III. Certificate of Appealability**

The Court must now determine whether to issue a certificate of appealability (COA). *See* Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing § 2254 Proceedings; *Miller–El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 335-36 (2003) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)). A COA may issue only if a petitioner makes “a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). The Supreme Court has explained that the showing required under § 2253(c)(2) is straightforward when a district court has rejected a petitioner’s constitutional claims on the merits: The petitioner must demonstrate “that reasonable jurists would find the district court’s assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong.” *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000). This requires a petitioner to show “that reasonable jurists could debate whether the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were ‘adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.’” *Miller–El*, 537 U.S. at 336 (citation omitted).

The issue becomes somewhat more complicated when the district court denies relief on procedural grounds. *Id.* In that case, the petitioner seeking COA must show both “that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right and that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling.” *Gonzalez v. Thaler*, 565 U.S. 134, 140-41 (2012) (citing *Slack*, 529 U.S. at 484). In that case, a COA should issue if the petitioner *not only* shows that the



lower court's procedural ruling is debatable among jurists of reason, but also makes a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.

A district court may deny a COA *sua sponte* without requiring further briefing or argument. *See Alexander v. Johnson*, 211 F.3d 895, 898 (5th Cir. 2000). The one-year statute of limitations found in the AEDPA has been in place since 1996, yet Petitioner provided no reasonable justification for missing the filing deadline by nearly ten months. Thus, for the reasons discussed herein, the Court concludes that jurists of reason would not debate whether Petitioner was entitled to federal habeas relief. As such, a COA will not issue.

#### IV. Conclusion

After careful consideration, the Court concludes that Petitioner's § 2254 petition (ECF No. 8) is barred from federal habeas corpus relief by the statute of limitations set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). As a result, Petitioner is not entitled to federal habeas corpus relief.

Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that:

1. Federal habeas corpus relief is **DENIED** and Petitioner Robert M. Casillas's Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 (ECF No. 8) is **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE** as untimely;

2. No Certificate of Appealability shall issue in this case; and

3. All remaining motions, if any, are **DENIED**, and this case is now **CLOSED**.

It is so **ORDERED**.

**SIGNED** this the 15 day of May, 2024.



---

**ORLANDO L. GARCIA**  
United States District Judge